

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

United States of America,

Case No.: 2:13-cr-00367-JAD-VCF-1

Plaintiff

v.

Order Denying Motion to Vacate Sentence

Ramsey Lamar Hill,

[ECF No. 55]

Defendant

In 2013, Ramsey Hill was sentenced to serve a 44-month federal prison sentence after pleading guilty to unlawful possession of a firearm by a previously convicted felon.¹ Hill moves under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to vacate his felon-in-possession conviction under the Supreme Court's recent decision in *Rehaif v. United States*, which clarified that a defendant must be aware of his status as a felon in order to be convicted of this firearm offense.² Despite the complexity of § 2255 habeas proceedings, Hill's case can be summed up simply. Unlike the *Rehaif* defendant, who was unaware that overstaying his visa meant that he was the type of person no longer permitted to own firearms, Hill—having been charged with felony assault and sentenced to prison for at least 24 months only two months before the arrest undergirding this conviction—cannot reasonably claim that he was unaware of his status as a felon. So I find that Hill procedurally defaulted his claim because he cannot show that a *Rehaif* error prejudiced his trial, and I deny his motion.

¹ ECF Nos. 32, 44. Hill did not appeal his conviction. Of note, this is one of Hill's two pending § 2255 motions. In December 2015, Hill was erroneously released from prison before finishing his sentence and a warrant was issued for his arrest. ECF No. 47. He committed an additional §§ 922(g)(1) and 924(a)(2) offense during that holiday and was returned to custody in March 2016. *See United States v. Hill*, No. 2:16-cr-001114 (D. Nev. Apr. 16, 2016).

² *Rehaif v. United States*, 139 S. Ct. 2191 (2019).

Discussion³

A federal prisoner may attack the legality of his conviction under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 by showing that “the sentence was imposed in violation of the Constitution or the laws of the United States,” “the court was without jurisdiction to impose such a sentence,” the sentence was in “excess of the maximum authorized by law,” or the sentence is “otherwise subject to collateral attack.”⁴ A prisoner filing a claim for federal habeas relief under § 2255 is entitled to an evidentiary hearing “[u]nless the motion and the files and records of the case conclusively show that the prisoner is entitled to no relief.”⁵

Relying on the Supreme Court’s decision in *Rehaif v. United States*, Hill argues that his conviction violates the laws of the United States. In *Rehaif*, a defendant successfully challenged his conviction for possessing a firearm as an alien unlawfully in the United States in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 922(g).⁶ Overturning a broad consensus among the circuit courts, the Supreme Court held that, in order to establish a violation of § 922(g), the government “must prove both that the defendant knew he possessed a firearm and that he knew he belonged to the relevant category of persons barred from possessing a firearm.”⁷ But *Rehaif* was a unique case: the defendant—a student who’d overstayed his nonimmigrant visa—was unaware of his status,

³ Because the parties are familiar with the facts, I do not repeat them here except as necessary to my analysis.

⁴ 28 U.S.C. § 2255(a).

⁵ *Id.* § 2255(b); *United States v. Leonti*, 326 F.3d 1111, 1116 (9th Cir. 2003) (“We have characterized this standard as requiring an evidentiary hearing where ‘the movant has made specific factual allegations that, if true, state a claim on which relief could be granted.’”) (quoting *United States v. Schaflander*, 743 F.2d 714, 717 (9th Cir. 1984)). I find this motion suitable for resolution without an evidentiary hearing.

⁶ *Rehaif*, 139 S. Ct. at 2191.

⁷ *Id.* at 2200.

1 which precluded him from enjoying the “innocent” activity of owning and shooting firearms at a
 2 firing range.⁸ Invoking *Rehaif*’s reasoning, Hill attacks his 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(g)(1) and 924(a)(2)
 3 conviction, arguing that it was fatally defective because his indictment and plea memorandum
 4 failed to state both that Hill knew at the time of his conviction that he belonged to the
 5 “category”⁹ of persons barred from possessing a firearm and that he knew he was barred from
 6 possessing a firearm.¹⁰ He claims that these defects robbed this court of jurisdiction and violated
 7 his rights under the Fifth and Sixth Amendments.

8 **I. Procedural default**

9 The government argues that Hill procedurally defaulted his claim because he did not
 10 challenge the sufficiency of his indictment on direct appeal. The “extraordinary remedy”¹¹ of
 11 federal habeas “is not designed to provide criminal defendants multiple opportunities to
 12 challenge their sentence.”¹² When a “criminal defendant could have raised a claim of error on
 13 direct appeal but nonetheless failed to do,” he must demonstrate either “cause excusing his
 14 procedural default” and “actual prejudice resulting from the claim of error,” or actual
 15 innocence.¹³ Noting that Hill does not assert an actual-innocence claim, the government argues

17 ⁸ *Id.* at 2194–95.

18 ⁹ For Hill, that category is the class of persons convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment
 19 for a term exceeding one year—in other words, convicted felons. *See* ECF No. 1 at 1
 (indictment charging violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(g)(1) and 924(a)(2)); *see also* ECF No. 31
 (plea memorandum).

20 ¹⁰ ECF No. 55.

21 ¹¹ *Bousley v. United States*, 523 U.S. 614, 621 (1998).

22 ¹² *United States v. Johnson*, 988 F.2d 941, 945 (9th Cir. 1993).

23 ¹³ *Id.* (citing *United States v. Frady*, 456 U.S. 152, 168 (1982)); *Bousley*, 523 U.S. at 1611
 (“Petitioner’s claim may still be reviewed in this collateral proceeding if he can establish that the
 constitutional error in his plea colloquy ‘has probably resulted in the conviction of one who is
 actually innocent.’”) (quoting *Murray v. Carrier*, 477 U.S. 478, 496 (1986)).

1 that Hill's guilty plea precludes him from asserting this collateral attack, he cannot show cause
 2 excusing his failure to raise these claims on appeal, and he was not prejudiced by a *Rehaif*
 3 error.¹⁴ Hill claims that (1) his indictment failed to assert a predicate offense, robbing this court
 4 of jurisdiction, excusing any procedural default, and precluding his guilty plea's presumptive
 5 waiver of § 2255 attacks; (2) the *Rehaif* decision effected a sea change in the law, excusing his
 6 failure to directly appeal his conviction; and (3) he was actually prejudiced or, in the alternative,
 7 the structural errors plaguing his conviction relieve him of the obligation to show prejudice.¹⁵

8 **A. This court has jurisdiction over Hill.**

9 Hill argues that his claim is exempt from the procedural-default rule because, under
 10 *Rehaif*, the indictment fails to properly allege an "offense" against the United States.¹⁶ This
 11 court "has jurisdiction [over] all crimes cognizable under the authority of the United States."¹⁷
 12 In *United States v. Cotton*, the Supreme Court unequivocally held that "defects in an indictment
 13 do not deprive a court of its power to adjudicate a case."¹⁸ The Ninth Circuit, other circuits,
 14 other judges within this district, and this court have repeatedly affirmed that an indictment's
 15 "omission of the knowledge[-]of[-]status requirement d[oes] not deprive the district court of
 16
 17

18 ¹⁴ ECF No. 57.

19 ¹⁵ ECF Nos. 55, 58.

20 ¹⁶ ECF No. 55 at 15. Hill also argues that the government waived its ability to challenge his plea
 21 as procedurally defaulted by raising it at an "inappropriate time," citing *United States v. Barron*,
 22 172 F.3d 1153, 1156 (9th Cir. 1999). That case is inapposite. The *Barron* court assessed
 whether a procedural-default challenge was waived when, unlike here, the government raised it
 for the first time on appeal and not before the district court. *Id.* Regardless, Hill also argues that
 my "analysis must center on the indictment," to which he concedes the government objected.
 See ECF No. 58 at 26.

23 ¹⁷ *Lamar v. United States*, 240 U.S. 60, 65 (1916).

¹⁸ *United States v. Cotton*, 533 U.S. 625, 630 (2002).

jurisdiction.”¹⁹ So even presuming the validity of Hill’s *Rehaif*-based claim, the deficiency he identifies in his indictment does not preclude this court from exercising its jurisdiction.

B. Hill has shown cause, but not prejudice, to stave off procedural default.

The government correctly notes that Hill did not challenge on direct appeal the indictment or plea’s failure to state—or the government’s failure to prove—that he knew that he had been previously convicted of a crime punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding one year.²⁰ But “where a constitutional claim is so novel that its legal basis is not reasonably available to counsel, a defendant has cause for his failure to raise the claim in accordance with applicable state procedures.”²¹ *Rehaif*’s holding is just such a novel claim, given that it “overturn[s] a longstanding and widespread practice to which [the] Court has not spoken, but which a near-unanimous body of lower court authority has expressly approved.”²² So I find that Hill has sufficiently shown cause to excuse his failure to raise this argument on direct appeal.

Hill has failed, however, to meet his burden of demonstrating that he was prejudiced by the government’s omission.²³ Actual prejudice “requires the petitioner to establish ‘not merely

¹⁹ *E.g.*, *United States v. Espinoza*, 816 F. App’x 82, 84 (9th Cir. 2020) (citing *Cotton*, 535 U.S. at 631); *United States v. Velasco-Medina*, 305 F.3d 839, 845–46 (9th Cir. 2002) (reasoning that *Cotton*’s holding applies where “an indictment[] fail[s] to allege the specific intent required” for a crime)); *United States v. Moore*, 954 F.3d 1322, 1336 (11th Cir. 2020) (“[T]he law is clear: the omission of an element in an indictment does not deprive the district court of subject-matter jurisdiction.”); *United States v. Kelbch*, No. 3:17-cr-00040, 2021 WL 96242, at *2 (D. Nev. Jan. 7, 2021); *United States v. Reynolds*, No. 2:16-cr-000296, 2020 WL 5235316, at *3 (D. Nev. Sept. 2, 2020) (Dorsey, J.). Hill cites no case to the contrary. *See, e.g.*, ECF No. 83 at 13–18.

²⁰ ECF No. 57 at 5.

²¹ *Reed v. Ross*, 468 U.S. 1, 16 (1984).

²² *Reed*, 468 U.S. at 17.

²³ Hill, in fact, seemingly concedes this point. *See* ECF No. 58 at 23 (noting, without rebuttal, the government’s argument that Hill “knew he had been convicted of a crime punishable by more than one year in prison”). Instead of arguing that he could demonstrate that he lacked

1 that the errors at . . . trial created a possibility of prejudice, but that they worked to his actual and
 2 substantial disadvantage.”²⁴ To prove a felon-in-possession charge, the government’s obligation
 3 is not “burdensome,” and it may be inferred from circumstantial evidence.²⁵ Only two months
 4 prior to his guilty plea and subsequent conviction, Hill had been sentenced to 24–60 months in
 5 prison for violently assaulting an ex-girlfriend with a deadly weapon.²⁶ Indeed, his criminal
 6 history score was 13, placing him in the highest criminal history category of VI.²⁷ And while
 7 Hill did not submit a written plea agreement, he swore in open court that, at the time he
 8 possessed this firearm, he had been “convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term
 9 exceeding one year.”²⁸ This evidence proves beyond a reasonable doubt that Hill—unlike the
 10 *Rehaif* defendant—well knew that he had been convicted of “a crime punishable by
 11 imprisonment for a term exceeding one year.”²⁹ And while Hill argues that a post-hoc review of
 12 the evidence is inappropriate when he hasn’t raised a sufficiency-of-the-evidence claim, Hill
 13 must still show “actual prejudice” to excuse his default.³⁰ Hill can’t do so with a criminal record

15 knowledge of his status, Hill merely asserts that he “lacked notice of the knowledge-of-status
 16 element.” *Id.* at 25. Thus, any errors in his indictment are non-prejudicial.

17 ²⁴ *Bradford v. Davis*, 923 F.3d 599, 613 (9th Cir. 2019) (emphasis omitted).

18 ²⁵ *Rehaif*, 139 S. Ct. at 2198.

19 ²⁶ Presentence Investigative Report at ¶ 39. Beginning at age 17, Hill had largely been sentenced
 to brief stints in prison or on probation for various drug crimes, batteries, assaults, and traffic
 violations, prior to this felon-in-possession charge. *Id.* at ¶¶ 23–38.

20 ²⁷ *Id.* at 42.

21 ²⁸ ECF No. 52 at 12–15 (acknowledging “yes” that he was “on probation for” an “assault with a
 deadly weapon” charge, which was a “crime punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding
 one year”).

22 ²⁹ 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1).

23 ³⁰ *Frady*, 456 U.S. at 168 (“In applying this dual standard to the case before us, we find it
 unnecessary to determine whether [the § 2255 petitioner] has shown cause, because we are
 confident he suffered no actual prejudice . . .”).

1 and sentencing history like his.³¹ Thus, even if his indictment had stated the mens rea element
 2 recognized in *Rehaif*, Hill’s plea and eventual judgment on the felon-in-possession count would
 3 have been the same,³² and I find that Hill has failed to show that he was prejudiced by this
 4 omission.

5 **C. Hill’s deficient indictment and plea do not present structural errors.**

6 In the alternative, Hill argues that he need not show actual prejudice to overcome
 7 procedural default because his indictment’s and plea’s deficiencies are structural, setting off
 8 cascading violations of the Fifth and Sixth Amendments.³³ At the outset, Hill mischaracterizes
 9 *Rehaif*’s holding by arguing that it requires the government to both prove that Hill knew that he
 10 belonged to the category of persons prohibited from possessing firearms *and* that he himself
 11 knew that he was barred from owning firearms. *Rehaif* does not require that a § 924(g)
 12 defendant know that he was barred from possessing a firearm; it clarifies that the government
 13 must demonstrate that a defendant “knew he belonged to the relevant category of persons barred
 14 from possessing a firearm.”³⁴ This subtle distinction is an important one. As the Ninth Circuit
 15 reasoned in *United States v. Singh*, requiring the government to prove that “the defendant knew
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17 ³¹ Other courts have reasoned similarly. *See, e.g., Whitley v. United States*, No. 04 CR. 1381,
 18 2020 WL 1940897, at *2 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 22, 2020) (“[A]ny argument that Whitley was
 19 prejudiced therefrom is belied by the sheer implausibility that, after having been convicted of
 20 multiple prior felony convictions for which sentences exceeding one year had been imposed, and
 21 having in fact served more than a year in prison in connection therewith . . . , Whitley
 22 nevertheless lacked the requisite awareness of his restricted status.”).

³² *See, e.g., United States v. Hollingshed*, 940 F.3d 410, 416 (8th Cir. 2019) (finding defendant
 not entitled to relief under *Rehaif* when he stipulated at trial that he was a convicted felon and
 could not show a reasonable probability that the outcome of the proceedings would have been
 different).

³³ ECF No. 58 at 12–20; *see also United States v. Withers*, 638 F.3d 1055, 1066 (9th Cir. 2011)
 (noting that structural errors can satisfy the procedural-default rule’s prejudice requirement).

³⁴ *Rehaif*, 139 S. Ct. at 2200.

his or her status prohibited firearm ownership or possession,” and not merely that the defendant belonged to the category of those prohibited from owning a firearm, “would improperly raise the scienter requirement of § 924(a)(2) from ‘knowingly’ to ‘willfully.’”³⁵ So the government “must prove only that [Hill] knew, at the time he possessed the firearm, that he belonged to one of the prohibited status groups enumerated in § 922(g).”³⁶

In light of *Rehaif*’s limited scope, I am not convinced that the government’s failure to include an element of Hill’s § 922(g) charge presents a structural error. “[C]ertain errors, termed structural errors might affect substantive rights regardless of their actual impact on an appellant’s trial.”³⁷ As opposed to simple errors “in the trial process itself,”³⁸ structural errors “go to the framework within which judicial proceedings are conducted,” requiring “‘automatic reversal of the conviction.’”³⁹ The Supreme Court has narrowed the types of errors that may be deemed structural, recognizing errors like deprivation of counsel, lack of an impartial trial judge, violations of the right to self-representation and a public trial, and an erroneous reasonable-doubt instruction as sufficiently egregious to excuse a claimant from proving actual prejudice.⁴⁰ But structural errors must necessarily affect all aspects of a trial; they cannot be merely potentially damaging.⁴¹

³⁵ *United States v. Singh*, 979 F.3d 697, 727 (9th Cir. 2020).

³⁶ *Id.* at 728. Given Hill’s misreading of *Rehaif*, I decline to consider any alleged errors predicated on the indictment’s or plea’s failure to include an element indicating that Hill needed to know that he could not possess a firearm.

³⁷ *United States v. Marcus*, 560 U.S. 258, 263 (2010) (citations omitted).

³⁸ *Arizona v. Fulminante*, 499 U.S. 279, 310 (1991).

³⁹ *McKinney v. Ryan*, 813 F.3d 798, 821 (9th Cir. 2015) (en banc).

⁴⁰ *See Marcus*, 560 U.S. at 263.

⁴¹ *Accord Weaver v. Massachusetts*, 137 S. Ct. 1899, 1907 (2017).

1 While the Ninth Circuit has yet to definitively rule that a *Rehaif* error is not structural,⁴²
 2 its recent decisions have repeatedly recognized that *Rehaif*'s reach is limited. In *Tate v. United*
 3 *States*, for example, the Ninth Circuit determined that the *Rehaif* Court announced a statutory
 4 rule and “did not invoke any constitutional provision or principle,” thus its holding could not
 5 sustain a successive § 2255 challenge.⁴³ And the panels in *United States v. Benamor* and *United*
 6 *States v. Johnson* did not treat a *Rehaif* error as structural and instead applied plain-error review,
 7 declining to overturn sentences when the defendant failed to “show how the fairness, integrity, or
 8 public reputation of judicial proceedings would be adversely affected by affirming his
 9 conviction.”⁴⁴ Other circuits almost uniformly agree that omission of the knowledge-of-status
 10 requirement should not be treated like a structural error.⁴⁵ And the Fourth Circuit, which
 11 remains the lone court to hold that this omission is structural,⁴⁶ declined to revisit the issue en

14 ⁴² See, e.g., *United States v. Espinoza*, 816 F. App'x 82, 84–85 (9th Cir. 2020) (expressing “no
 15 view” on whether “the district court’s failure to inform of him of the knowledge[-]of[-]status
 element constituted a ‘structural error’ that per se affected his substantial rights”).

16 ⁴³ *Tate v. United States*, 982 F.3d 1226, 1228 (9th Cir. 2020).

17 ⁴⁴ *United States v. Johnson*, No. 18-10016, 2020 WL 6305981, at *3 (9th Cir. Oct. 28, 2020)
 18 (declining, like the *Espinoza* panel, to consider whether a *Rehaif*-style error is structural); *United*
 19 *States v. Benamor*, 937 F.3d 1182, 1189 (9th Cir. 2019) (applying the plain-error test and
 determining that “an error in not instructing the jury to make such a [*Rehaif*] finding did not
 affect [the d]efendant’s substantial rights or the fairness, integrity, or public reputation of the
 trial”).

20 ⁴⁵ See, e.g., *United States v. Burghardt*, 939 F.3d 397, 403–05 (1st Cir. 2019); *United States v.*
 21 *Hicks*, 958 F.3d 399, 401–02 (5th Cir. 2020) (rejecting the notion that a *Rehaif* error is
 structural); *United States v. Coleman*, 961 F.3d 1024, 1029–30 (8th Cir. 2020) (rejecting the
 argument that a plea suffering from a *Rehaif* error is structural and applying a reasonable-
 probability standard to the third prong of plain-error review); see also *United States v. Balde*,
 22 943 F.3d 73, 97–98 (2d Cir. 2019) (noting that in some cases a *Rehaif* error may have no effect
 on a defendant’s conviction or decision to plead guilty).

23 ⁴⁶ *United States v. Gary*, 954 F.3d 194, 205–06 (4th Cir. 2020), cert granted No. 20-444, 2021
 WL 77245 (Mem), 21 Cal. Daily Op. Serv. 214 (Jan. 8, 2021).

banc and, instead, called for the Supreme Court to resolve this rift within the circuits.⁴⁷ I agree with the reasoning of the majority of the circuit courts. Not only has the Supreme Court held that a district judge's failure to instruct the jury on an offense element (which is similar to an indictment's omission of an element) does not amount to structural error,⁴⁸ but the *Rehaif* Court remanded for harmless-error review rather than reversing the conviction outright.⁴⁹ So I decline to excuse Hill from making a showing of actual prejudice, and I deny his § 2255 motion.

II. *Tollett v. Henderson* bars Hill's claims.

Alongside Hill's procedural default and failed jurisdictional challenge, I also find that he waived his ability to challenge his indictment in his guilty plea. A guilty plea generally constitutes a waiver of all non-jurisdictional defects.⁵⁰ In *Tollett v. Henderson*, the Court held that a guilty plea is "a break in the chain of events" of the criminal process, barring "independent claims relating to the deprivation of constitutional rights that occurred prior to the entry of the guilty plea" but excepting those attacks premised on the knowing and voluntary nature of his plea or, relatedly, ineffective assistance of counsel.⁵¹ Like the *Tollett* defendant, Hill's attack fails to properly challenge this court's jurisdiction, he "solemnly admitted in open court that he is

⁴⁷ *United States v. Gary*, 963 F.3d 420, 420 (4th Cir. 2020) (en banc) (Wilkinson, J., concurring) ("I concur in the denial of rehearing en banc for one reason and one reason only. The panel's holding is so incorrect and on an issue of such importance that I think the Supreme Court should consider it promptly Is it eight—or nine—circuits that disagree with us? I have lost count, but the ranks are growing."). Hill's attempts to explain why this concurrence's, and the majority of other circuit courts', views should be ignored are unavailing.

⁴⁸ *Neder v. United States*, 527 U.S. 1, 25 (1999); *see also United States v. Dominguez Benitez*, 542 U.S. 74, 81 n.6 (2004) ("The omission of a single Rule 11 warning without more is not colorably structural.").

⁴⁹ *Rehaif*, 139 S. Ct. at 2200.

⁵⁰ *Blackledge v. Perry*, 417 U.S. 21, 29–30 (1974).

⁵¹ *Tollett v. Henderson*, 411 U.S. 258, 267 (1973).

1 in fact guilty of the offense with which he is charged,”⁵² and he waived his appellate rights by
 2 declining to proceed with a trial.⁵³ I am also not persuaded by Hill’s assertion that his
 3 indictment’s alleged *Rehaif* error presents an exception to *Tollett*’s bar. While the Ninth Circuit
 4 has recognized that *Tollett*’s ruling may not apply to cases in which an “indictment failed to state
 5 a valid claim,”⁵⁴ the Supreme Court has upheld the bar when the indictment could “have been
 6 ‘cured’ through a new indictment.”⁵⁵ The government’s failure to include the knowledge-of-
 7 status requirement in Hill’s indictment or plea memorandum is exactly the type of error that
 8 could have been cured with a new indictment. So I find that Hill has also waived his collateral
 9 attack under *Tollett*.

10 **III. Certificate of appealability**

11 To appeal this order, Hill needs a certificate of appealability from a circuit or district
 12 judge.⁵⁶ In deciding whether to grant one, I consider if “reasonable jurists could debate whether
 13 (or, for that matter, agree that) the petition should have been resolved in a different manner or
 14 that the issues presented were adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further.”⁵⁷
 15 Although this standard is “lenient,”⁵⁸ I find that Hill’s challenge does not meet it. So I deny him
 16 a certificate of appealability.

19 ⁵² *Id.* at 267.

20 ⁵³ ECF No. 52 at 17.

21 ⁵⁴ *United States v. Johnston*, 199 F.3d 1015, 1020 n.3 (9th Cir. 1999).

22 ⁵⁵ *Class v. United States*, 138 S. Ct. 798, 805 (2018).

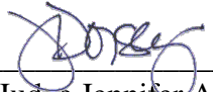
23 ⁵⁶ 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(1)(B); Fed. R. App. P. 22(b)(1).

⁵⁷ *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 483–84 (2000) (internal quotation marks omitted).

⁵⁸ *Hayward v. Marshall*, 603 F.3d 546, 553 (9th Cir. 2010) (en banc).

Conclusion

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Hill's motion to vacate under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 [ECF No. 55] is **DENIED**. The Clerk of Court is **DIRECTED to enter a separate civil judgment denying Hill's § 2255 petition and denying a certificate of appealability**. The Clerk must also file this order and the civil judgment in this case and in the related civil case: 2:20-cv-01125-JAD.



U.S. District Judge Jennifer A. Dorsey
February 1, 2021